

Ozal party takes early lead in election

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's ruling Conservative Party took an early lead in Sunday's parliamentary election, which was widely expected to give Prime Minister Turgut Ozal a fresh five-year mandate for economic reforms. His Motherland Party took 39.07 per cent of the first 541,278 votes counted, enough for a comfortable majority in the expanded 450-seat parliament, official sources said. About 20 million people voted in the most open election since the 1980 coup which crushed extremist violence. Turkey, which applied last April to join the European Community, is keen to brush up its tarnished democratic image. The sources said the main opposition Social Democrat Populist Party (SDPP) had taken 24.46 per cent of the vote so far and the right-of-center True Path Party (TPP) 18.89 per cent. The four other parties, including the Muslim Fundamentalist group, were all below the 10 per cent needed to take seats in parliament. Mr. Ozal, 60, had campaigned on his record of political stability and economic liberalisation since taking office in 1983's military-supervised elections.

Volume 12 Number 3642

AMMAN, MONDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1987, RABIA AL THANI 9, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جريدة تايمز يوميّة مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، (الرأي)

SPECIAL OFFER FROM
THE DANISH DAIRY

Buy 1 litre of fresh milk
and get free 1/4 of a litre
offer valid for 3 weeks

King sends messages
on summit to
five heads of state

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday sent messages outlining the results of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit to the leaders of India, Turkey and Indonesia. The messages were delivered to the ambassadors of the three countries to Jordan by acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dardin in separate meetings on Sunday. Mr. Dardin also asked the Jordanian ambassadors to Morocco and Indonesia to convey similar messages to the presidents of Senegal and Malaysia.

Rifai meets
outgoing envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai met on Sunday with the Indonesian and Japanese ambassadors to Jordan on the occasion of the end of the envoys' missions in Amman. Later in the evening, Mr. Rifai also received in separate meetings Jordan Bar Association President Husein Majali, General Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce President Hamdi Tabba, Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan, and the director general of the company for radio and television production, Jawad Marqa.

Danish energy
minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — The Danish minister of energy arrived in Amman on Sunday to take part in the meetings of a specialised conference on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab countries due to open here on Tuesday. The Danish guest was received upon his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, Army Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran, the Danish ambassador to Jordan and members of the Danish diplomatic mission in Amman.

Bangladesh cities
remain under curfew

DHAKA (R) — Police re-imposed curfews and paramilitary police stepped up patrols in five key cities after Bangladeshi President Hossain Mohammad Ershad proposed talks with his opponents on fresh elections. Police aid 14-hour curfews were reimposed in Dhaka, Chittagong, Daulat, Narayanganj and Rangpur at 4 p.m. (1000 GMT) after a eight-hour recess. Paramilitary police in trucks mounted with machineguns began patrolling streets of the country's capital, Dhaka, to enforce the curfew.

Poles vote
in referendum

VARSAW (AP) — Poles voted Sunday in the nation's first referendum in 41 years, deciding whether to endorse government plans for democratisation and a radical economic reform package that includes higher prices. A steady stream of voters showed up at flag-bedecked polling stations around the country. The government news agency PAP said turnout appeared higher than in Poland's last elections in 1985 (see page 8).

Iraqi polls
called off

ORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — Iraq's first free elections in 30 years were called off after the polls opened Sunday because of widespread violence, officials said. More than 20 people were reported killed overnight. "The elections are cancelled," Pierre Kavet, an official of the independent electoral council, said. Automatic weapons fire, sirens and explosions reverberated round Port-Au-Prince overnight and early Sunday. By mid-morning, the streets of the capital city of one million were virtually deserted. After daylight, Western reporters who tried to move in the streets were shot at, and some were pinned down in buildings.

King: Jordan's defence of Palestinian rights is a national commitment

His Majesty, in message marking International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian people, reaffirms pledge to pursue just settlement

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday that Jordan's defence of the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people was unquestionable since the Kingdom's stand stemmed from its historic and geographic links with the Palestinian people, its national commitments to them and the mutual interests of Jordanians and Palestinians.

"Jordanians and Palestinians form one part of the same nation which is the target of the same aggression, and therefore we accept what our brothers under occupation accept because they are the party that faces the consequences of the Israeli occupation," the King said in a message to the U.N. Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The message was sent on the eve of the anniversary

of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

In the message, delivered on behalf of Mr. Abdullah Salah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, the King said that the struggle for Palestine was "between the legitimate owners of land and the usurpers of that land."

"Jordan's position was, and still is, is based on rescuing the

land and the Israeli occupation prior to enhancing the presence of the Palestinian people in their soil," the King said in his message. He said that despite failure of past efforts to liberate the land and the people, Jordan "will continue to extend support to the Palestinians to strengthen their steadfastness in the face of Israel's plans to annex and Judaize Arab land."

Following are major excerpts from the King's message to the U.N. committee:

I express my appreciation to you for your valuable efforts in defence of the rights of the Palestinian People.

In the message, delivered on behalf of Mr. Abdullah Salah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, the King said that the struggle for Palestine was "between the legitimate owners of land and the usurpers of that land."

"Jordan's position was, and still is, is based on rescuing the

International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People has a special importance. It is a living proof of the just Palestinian cause which we consider as a means for renewing our commitment to the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and a new pledge for serious and perseverant efforts aimed at safeguarding their rights, hoping for the fulfilment of a just solution of their problem on the basis of international legitimacy and the principles of the United Nations Charter and U.N. Security Council Resolutions 338 of 1973 and 242 of 1967.

There is no doubt that your efforts form a tributary enhancing our concept that the basis of peace between the Arabs and Israel means the achievement of justice for the Palestinians. This conception stems from the Palestinian people's demands for their rights which enjoy the sup-

port of the international community.

The annual observance of the

(Continued on page 3)

Palestinians stage violent protests on eve of anniversary of partition vote

Four Arabs wounded by occupation army

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot at hundreds of Palestinian demonstrators Sunday, wounding four, the army and Arab sources said.

The protests in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip marked the 40th anniversary of United Nations vote to partition Palestine, a decision that paved the way for the creation of Israel in May 1948.

Palestinians also staged commercial strikes throughout the occupied territories, and the army reported firebomb and stone-throwing attacks on Israeli soldiers.

Large contingents of soldiers and police were deployed in the West Bank and Gaza in anticipation of demonstrations during the anniversary.

Israeli soldiers shot and wounded three Palestinians in

clashes at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus, the West Bank's largest city 60 kilometres north of Jerusalem, according to the Palestine Press Service.

In the Jalyaba refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, troops forced their way into a girls' school after pupils threw petrol bombs at a military vehicle and soldiers, an army spokesman said.

The protesters fled Palestinian flags and pictures to telephone wires, chanted anti-Israeli slogans and stoned soldiers, said the reporter who spoke on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisals.

In the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, troops fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse protesters, the army official said.

Commercial strikes were reported in Nablus, Ramallah, Jenin and Arab Jerusalem.

The army said a curfew was imposed on Balata.

In the Gaza Strip city of Rafah, meanwhile, a 17-year-old high

school student was shot in the leg when soldiers opened fire to disperse about 500 protesters, a Palestinian reporter said.

The reporter identified the student as Sami Jarhoul of the village of Deir Al Sultan, and said 15 protesters were arrested.

The protesters fled Palestinian flags and pictures to telephone wires, chanted anti-Israeli slogans and stoned soldiers, said the reporter who spoke on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisals.

In the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, troops fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse protesters, the army official said.

Commercial strikes were reported in Nablus, Ramallah, Jenin and Arab Jerusalem.

The army said a curfew was imposed on Balata.

In the Gaza Strip city of Rafah, meanwhile, a 17-year-old high

PLO offices reopened in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt allowed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to reopen its Cairo offices on Sunday, seven months after they were closed in retaliation for PLO criticism of Egypt.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid announced the decision in a brief statement. He did not say why the April 27 shutdown was being reversed.

Six PLO offices were affected by the closure, which came a day after the Palestine National Council passed a resolution highly critical of President Hosni Mubarak's policy of peace with Israel.

The resolution, accepted by Chairman Yasser Arafat, a translator at the Iranian embassy within his movement, indirectly called for contacts with "nationalist, democratic and popular forces" in Egypt to entice Cairo to abandon its peace accord with Israel.

The movement's representative in Cairo, Zuhdi Al Kudra, raised the Palestinian flag over the main PLO office in a southern section of the city as 15 to 20 Palestinians including women applauded.

He said all of the closed offices were being reopened. Despite the closure, he said, no Palestinian officials had been expelled from Egypt.

Mr. Kudra, who represents the biggest PLO group, Fatah, told reporters the organisation was very grateful for Egypt's decision.

Israelis use flares to terrorise S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Panic spread in South Lebanon Sunday night when flares, believed to be fired by Israeli soldiers, spread over the port city of Tyre while Israeli gunboats cruised off the Lebanese coast, sparking fears that an Israeli attack was in the making in retaliation for last Wednesday's Palestinian commando attack which killed six Israeli soldiers and injured seven others in an Israeli military camp.

The Israeli news agency (AFP) reported that at least three Israeli gunboats were seen off the coast near to the Palestinian re-

lease of the closed offices were being reopened. Despite the closure, he said, no Palestinian officials had been expelled from Egypt.

He said all of the closed offices were being reopened. Despite the closure, he said, no Palestinian officials had been expelled from Egypt.

The simultaneous moves appeared to be part of a deal resulting from the negotiations that led to the release of two French hostages Friday in Lebanon.

The agency, however, did not spell out the charges against Mr. Torri or mention previous Iranian allegations of spying.

Iraq has already agreed to send Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz to the talks.

Iraqis bomb Iranian power stations

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq said its warplanes bombed installations at two electricity generating dams in southwestern Iran and a ship in the Gulf on Sunday.

Iraq reported it was sending an envoy to the United Nations for negotiations on the Security Council's ceasefire resolution on the Gulf war.

An Iraqi military communiqué said waves of Iraqi jets "penetrated enemy air defences and rained highly important economic targets" linked with Iran's war effort.

The communiqué, quoted in an Iraqi News Agency (INA) dispatch monitored in Cyprus, said the warplanes inflicted serious damage on the power distribution network at Grand Reza Shah dam.

The agency identified the dam using the name the facility bore before the 1979 Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, whose father was Reza Shah. The new name was not known.

Simultaneously, other jets struck at the Al Diz dam's electricity distribution station, leaving it "gutted with explosions," the agency said.

Iraq did not comment on the Iraqi attacks.

Iraqi jets raided a "big naval target" off the Iranian coast, INA quoted the communiqué as saying, using the term customary for tankers and other vessels attacked in the Gulf.

Meanwhile, Iran announced it was sending a Foreign Ministry undersecretary to New York for negotiations with the United Nations secretary-general on the July 20 Security Council ceasefire call.

After leaving the courthouse, Gordji was taken under strong police escort to Le Bourget airport where he was put aboard a private jet aircraft. Police cars continued to follow the aircraft down the runway until it took off.

There was no more information over the Tehran questioning of the French consul.

IRNA said Mr. Torri had "long been wanted by the Islamic revolutionary tribunal for some explanations, but had so far continued to refuse to appear."

The agency, however, did not spell out the charges against Mr. Torri or mention previous Iranian allegations of spying.

Iraq has already agreed to send Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz to the talks.

Iraqi officials informed the South Korean government that a search operation had been laun-

KAL jet on Baghdad-Seoul flight 'disappears' with 115 aboard

SEOUL (Agencies) — A Korean Air jet with 115 people aboard on a flight from the Middle East was missing Sunday somewhere near Burma and may have crashed into the sea or thick jungle, officials said.

An air operations official at Seoul's Kimpo international airport said KAL Flight 858 from Baghdad to Seoul vanished without a trace and that officials were trying to determine what happened.

"It just disappeared," said one official.

The four-engine Boeing 707 jet was carrying 95 passengers and a flight crew of 20, the airline said.

All but two of the people aboard were South Korean nationals, officials said.

The Burmese civil aviation administration in Rangoon said the plane was over the Andaman sea some 240 kilometres west of the Burmese coastal town of Tavoy when contact was lost.

Burmese officials told AP in Rangoon that the plane was making routine contact with air-traffic controllers at Rangoon airport before proceeding into Burmese air space when it disappeared.

Burmese officials informed the South Korean government that a search operation had been laun-

ched, but initial sweeps found nothing, officials in Seoul said.

Airline officials said if the plane had gone down, it may have crashed in thick jungle or in the sea, where it would be difficult to find. They said the plane was flying at 37,000 feet when last heard from.

A spokesman for Korean Airlines in Seoul said the airliner lost radio contact as it approached Bangkok, and one KAL official said it could have been hijacked.

In Bangkok, traffic controllers said they had had no contact with the plane.

Two Burmese airliners on domestic flights, carrying mostly tourists, have crashed in the last six months with the loss of all on board.

Japanese authorities identified the suspect as Osamu Maruoka and said he was a leader of the Red Army.

South Korean officials said they ordered the alert because of possible attempts to disrupt the Dec. 16 presidential elections by kidnapping one or more of the candidates.

The South Korean Foreign Minister alerted all its embassies in the Southeast Asian region to help get information on the plane.

Airline officials said the South Korean consul general to Iraq, Kang Suk-Jae, and his wife were on the plane. He was to attend a routine meeting in Seoul.

Home news

Saqqaq in Cairo, preparing for higher committee talks

CAIRO (J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation led by the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply Mohammad Saqqaq arrived here on Sunday to prepare the ground for the meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee due to open on Thursday, under the co-chairmanship of the prime ministers of both countries.

Mr. Saqqaq said in a statement that the Egyptian and Jordanian sides will discuss aspects of cooperation in education, economic and social development, transport, tourism and industry. They

will make plans for future joint projects.

Following the meetings, the two sides will sign the minutes of their deliberations, in addition to a protocol on bilateral trade and trade deals, amounting in value to \$250 million.

Also on Sunday, Director of the Jordan Cement Factories Company Khalidoun Al Thaer left for Cairo to hold talks with Egyptian officials on renewal of a contract for selling cement to Egypt, in accordance with the provisions of a deal previously concluded between the two countries.

Mr. Saqqaq said in a statement that the Egyptian and Jordanian sides will discuss aspects of cooperation in education, economic and social development, transport, tourism and industry. They

W. Germany to grant aid for rural development

AMMAN (J.T.) — The West German government is to grant Jordan technical assistance for the development of rural regions, in accordance with memoranda on cooperation in technical fields signed by the two sides here on Sunday.

Under the memoranda, West Germany will dispatch experts and equipment for improving the

living conditions of people in the rural regions of the Zarqa River Basin and will offer training for Jordanian personnel who will then replace the German experts.

The memoranda were signed by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud and Dr. Herwig Barde, West Germany's ambassador to Jordan.

Jordan, Mosul universities sign exchange programme

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan on Sunday signed an executive programme with the Mosul University of Iraq, implementing their bilateral agreement on educational and cultural cooperation.

The programme provides for bilateral exchanges of teachers in all specialisations, conducting joint scientific research and holding seminars at the two universities.

The two sides agreed to accept students for post-graduate studies at either university, exchange publications and student visits and encourage the holding of scout camps.

The executive programme was signed by Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali and Dr. Abdullah Al Khashab, presidents of the University of Jordan and Mosul University, respectively.

UNRWA nurses obtain community health training

AMMAN — The Health Department of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) headquarters here on Sunday commenced a workshop entitled "Orientation for Community Health Nursing," sponsored jointly by UNRWA and Save the Children Fund.

The week-long workshop aims at strengthening the knowledge and skills of the senior staff nurses in the area of community health nursing and at enabling senior nurses to plan, implement and supervise community nursing activities.

The emphasis will be on mother and child health care uti-

lising a community nursing process.

The workshop sessions will be held in Beqaa refugee camp, to facilitate concurrent practical exercise in the community, and to benefit from the experience of UNRWA's Community Health Nursing programme.

The Jordan Field pioneered in 1983 by introducing the programme into its health services.

Participating in the workshop

will be senior nurses from UNRWA's fields of operations, namely: Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Flame Graphic Arts Centre

Find out for yourself

Call Tel: 647633 - 646956

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION VACANCY NOTICE

An International Organization based in Amman requires the services of a young, energetic and dynamic person for the post of an Assistant Information and Communication Officer. The candidate for this post should be a Jordanian national with degree in Journalism, Communications or Social Sciences; 4 - 5 years professional experience in the fields of Communications, mass media or journalism. The candidate should have an excellent command of written and spoken Arabic and English. Knowledge of French is highly desirable.

Main duties will be as follows:

1. Assistance in the preparation of written and audio-visual materials in Arabic and English, and preferably in French also.
2. Maintaining close relations with the local and international media in Jordan.

Monthly Salary: Net 527 - 731 (according to qualification and experience) plus other benefits.

Candidates meeting these requirements should apply in writing to the Personnel Section, P.O. Box 811721, Amman, Jordan by not later than December 15, 1987.

Road accidents symposium reviews papers covering all aspects of problem

AMMAN (J.T.) — A symposium on the prevention of road accidents continued here on Sunday with the participants discussing several working papers at two separate sessions.

The first paper, on Jordan's legislation on traffic and roads issued in 1984, covered all matters dealing with the imposition of fines and penalties for traffic violations, vehicle testing and imposing speed limits.

The second paper dealt with the causes of road accidents and the role of drivers, as well as the condition of roads. The paper also touched on the role of insurance companies which deal with compensation for accidents caused when drivers violate traffic regulations.

In the third paper, the paper recommended an increase in public awareness campaigns on the use of safety belts on highways and motorways.

Another paper dealt with road

accidents in Egypt and how this problem has grown over the years there. The paper said that 88 persons in Egypt are either killed or injured on the road daily.

The paper said that the Ismailia region witnesses a great number of these accidents, since Ismailia lies on the main road linking Cairo with the rest of Egypt.

Meanwhile, a specialised seminar on road maintenance continued here on Sunday. The week-long seminar, which opened on Saturday, is discussing road specifications and maintenance, road design and impediments to traffic flow in the country.

Deputy Mayor of Amman Mr. Ismail Armutli opened the seminar at the Greater Amman Municipality by referring to the municipality's efforts to upgrade the condition of roads.

Education Ministry says new regulations aim to allow students to benefit from holidays

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Education Secretary-General Radi Al Waqfi said on Sunday that recent regulations on school examinations and holidays for the 1987-1988 scholastic year were aimed at allowing the students to benefit more from their holidays. In an exclusive interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Al Waqfi gave the following reasons for the new arrangements issued on Nov. 23.

He said that the regulations will allow the concerned school authorities to arrange for special camps for students, helping them to widen their scopes of knowledge.

He said that camps will be held on a permanent basis in Dibbin, Aqaba, North Shuneh and Karameh, where the students will also have the chance to carry out voluntary work.

The new regulations shortening the summer holiday, which previously lasted for three months, is intended to avoid cutting students off from school life for a long period, according to Dr. Al Waqfi.

Under the new regulations, students will have only two months for summer vacation — from June 18 until Aug. 17, instead of the entire months of June, July and August, as was the previous arrangement.

The new arrangements designate a three-week holiday after the first-term examination in De-

cember, and another two-week holiday after the mid-term examination in the spring.

Dr. Al Waqfi said that the camps and school outings, which the ministry will arrange for the students, will allow them the chance to get to know the Jordanian environment and Jordan's various economic and tourist sites and projects and, thus, foster their sense of belonging to their country and nation.

He said the camps would allow students to spend days among friends away from the home atmosphere, thus preparing them for future life, in addition to making them accustomed to outdoor-door activity.

According to Dr. Al Waqfi, the ministry has made arrangements for students to sit for their general examinations, such as the tawjihi, at their own schools, so as to alleviate their fears about these exams. The ministry is also appointing teachers of the same

in an interview on Jordan Television. Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi said that the amendments were made in response to recommendations of the National Conference on Education, which received great attention and full support from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas. The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have any statistics on this, but we

know that one of the reasons for the death of pregnant women here is that one-fourth of them deliver at home with illegal midwives (untrained traditional attendants)."

The minister explained that in order to improve the standard of living, there must be a lower family expenditure, which can only be achieved with smaller families.

Dr. Hamzeh said he was shocked when he first joined the Health Ministry and found that its departments were not convinced of the importance of child spacing projects and that the subject was treated as taboo. "But, fortunately, now we can speak openly, and all those who are aware of the importance of family planning and organisation share the same opinion," he said.

The minister stressed the importance of mother and child health care services provided by the ministry, and their importance worldwide, saying that these services are considered as primary health care.

He said there are 115 mother and child care centres around the Kingdom, mostly in rural areas.

The centres provide services such as: screening pregnant women to identify those at high risk; providing good prenatal care and safe delivery; educating women on child care and promoting better family health and nutrition.

Dr. Hamzeh continued to say that about half-a-million mothers around the world die from pregnancy and childbirth complications, and that 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries. "In Jordan, we don't

have

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جordan Times جورنال تايمز

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

The EC and the development of the occupied territories

THE CATASTROPHE of 1967 and the resulting occupation of Arab territories became basically a Jordanian trauma. Following the conclusion of the Camp David Accords and culminating in the return of Sinai to Egypt, Jordan had to withstand greater pressure. In addition, the Rabat Summit Conference of 1974 recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians. This again created many role identification problems for Jordan. Jordan is somehow continuously caught in a Catch-22 situation. If it opts to follow the resolution in letter and spirit, it would be open for criticism of abandonment. If it chooses a more practical path, it is exposed to encroachment and reprimands.

No one should deny the fact that Jordan is morally, geographically, economically, politically, socially and militarily committed to the West Bank and to a lesser degree to the Gaza Strip. The 1974 Rabat resolution was meant to boost the PLO and the Palestinian identity everywhere as expressed through the PLO. Yet no one has ever gone through the strenuous exercise of delineating the lines of responsibility and authority of the concerned parties as a result of that 1974 resolution. Matters were left to be determined *de facto*; but *de jure* the issue is as ambiguous now as it was in 1974, if not more.

However, if we are unable to interpret the 1974 Rabat resolution and what it means in terms of rights and commitments, we can at least attempt to identify the things which it did not mean. These are:

First: Jordan's role in the Palestinian issue cannot be marginalised. We cannot speak of Jordan's role as we speak of Djibouti's. Jordan still pays and contributes to the sustenance and maintenance of a decent standard of living allowable under occupation. To say that Jordan should, for instance, close the bridges with the West Bank is tantamount to surrendering the land to the Israeli authorities.

Second: The Camp David Accords wanted to define a role for Jordan in a partly occupation-free West Bank territory. That role, however, was rejected by Jordan because it was assigned the role of a policeman and because, regardless of the role, Jordan had no say in defining it.

Third: Jordan has continuously acknowledged the role of the PLO, in accordance with the Arab summit resolutions. Political and administrative coordination and cooperation has continued. Yet when it comes to political possibilities, Jordan must act pragmatically. Any serious deviation from this work cannot be accepted by Jordan because such an acceptance would mean the promise of achieving the impossible. Jordan cannot be expected, on the grounds of its relations with the West, to achieve every political aspiration of the PLO if the PLO itself is not willing to accommodate.

Fourth: The freezing of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO should not stifle movement. The world does not wait; it moves, acts and reacts according to a set of circumstances and vested interests.

Fifth: There is the painful reality that the Israeli occupation does not cease to take daily steps leading to the annexation of the land. The Israeli right-wing is now dominating the political scene and squeeze the less hawkish elements to follow. Any relaxation in Arab efforts, Jordan's in particular, would be a boost to the Israeli hawks and would help them implement their plans of total annexation.

Sixth: Jordan is a "centrist" country in mood, action and reaction. This philosophy and attitude can be very painful in a world which tends to radicalism and pseudoradicalism. Yet, it can be rewarding as it did in the last Arab summit conference in Amman. The "centrist" role is most useful and it should be strengthened by strengthening Jordan's political profile. To try to disintermediate Jordan is in effect an act that can be described as "dubious" to say the least. Those who benefit from suffocating "positive centrism" are the ones who benefit from irrational radicalism and want to keep the area in disarray, an ideal situation from which they can benefit.

It is in the light of these points that we must address our guest, Mr. Claude Cheysson. We must impress upon him the fact that Jordan cannot accept pressure which would lessen its moderating role in the Middle East. To make statements that the EC, where he holds a key position, should deal directly with the occupied territories through Israeli red tape and outlets is a very serious matter. Whether said in good will or not, it paves the road for further polarisation of the Israeli position and exposes Jordan's security to incalculable dangers. The EC has adopted very rational and balanced resolutions and the spirit of Venice should not be stabbed in the back. Any aid going to the West Bank must be channelled through Jordan, and in full cooperation with its competent authorities. To diverge funds directly to the West Bank cannot be a neutral act, because it will be used by the Israelis and would give them a bigger chance to channel such funds in a manner that would enhance the occupation.

Moreover, an analyst should not disregard the fact that if the EC or any other party channels its aid to the occupied territories without prior arrangement with Jordan, it will in effect satisfy the radical elements in the PLO who call for the elimination of Jordan's role in the whole Palestinian affair. Thus, radical elements in the PLO and rightists radicals in Israel would be given a chance to converge against centrist rational positions.

Jordan has always honoured its commitments to the occupied territories, and has sought only to shoulder its human and moral responsibilities. It has never sought to utilise the issue for political gains. However, this in no way means that Jordan can sit idle and watch the potential growth of an autonomous entity nurtured by the Israelis on its borders. We should keep in mind what the Israelis are doing in South Lebanon and what they have done in the Golan Heights.

Mr. Cheysson should realise that we want firm relations with the EC based on mutual respect. Any statements or acts which may undermine Jordan's position and pivotal role in the Arab World should be reconsidered.

Middle East peace process postponed

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

from now on till the end of next year will surely have a great bearing on the those determinative events slated to occur in the course of the time factor between "now" and "then."

To begin with the U.S. presidential elections will be in full swing in the early part of 1988 when the primaries for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominations will take place. On the eve of those primaries there will be, of course, the Democratic and Republican Conventions during which the political platforms of both principal political parties will be debated, elaborated and finally articulated. During all these processes, there is a lot that the Arab World can do, not in terms of interfering with them, but rather in terms of influencing them. The recently concluded Arab summit in Amman with its remarkable positive results was clearly a step in the right direction as far as influencing U.S. political thinking during the politically charged year of campaigning and elections starting with the primaries and culminating in the presidential elections next November. If the Arab leaders can manage to have their ordinary summit in the first half of 1988 so much the better for assuring optimum influence on the course and development of U.S. national mood and stance on issues affecting the Middle East and the Arab Gulf region. Of course the Arab World cannot stop there for there will be other avenues and opportunities which could and should be exploited to convey the "right" signals to the potential national political leaders in the United States, and their constituencies. Surely how the Arab World conducts itself not only with respect to the various global and regional issues but also with respect to Arab domestic concerns as well, will have a profound effect on the U.S. national orientations and perspectives on matters that touch us most. If the Soviet Union with all its might and clout accords the U.S. mood and political thinking one of its highest priorities, surely, the Arab Nation should do likewise and start giving U.S. public opinion its due.

On the Israeli scene, the political situation there is also susceptible to influence. Not that Arab fate and future should be made to hinge on what goes on within Israeli body politic, but rather to advance the Arab cause and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians in particular and the Arabs in general in the same way that the Soviet Union attempts to promote its view point and outlook on the American scene. Whether the Arab Nation seeks peaceful ways to resolve its conflict with Israel or military means, the course and development of Israeli political thinking and the formation of national political mood within Israel should

remain at all times among our prime concerns and objectives. There is no doubt that how we in the Arab World play our cards vis-a-vis Israel will have an infinite effect on the outcome of their periodic national elections and will have an immense bearing on their strategies and perspectives regionally and even globally. To begin with there is always the reservoir of Arab body politic within Israel proper yet to be tapped. The Arabs of Israel constitute over one sixth of the total Israeli population and the Arab electorates number about 350,000. It is calculated that such a vast number of voters could determine the outcome for more than ten seats in the Israeli Knesset. This is indeed a formidable political power and clout especially if one recalls that the ultra orthodox religious parties in Israel which continue to manipulate the makeup and composition of coalition governments in Israel control less than ten seats in the Knesset. The least that the Arab countries should do is to start establishing bridges with the Arabs of Israel with a view to influencing and even directing their vote in such a way as to advance their "peaceful strategies" should they decide and determine that, that is their most viable option at this time. Conceivably, the Arab vote in Israel can still be utilised even if the peaceful process in the Middle East is bogged down and becomes permanently and irrevocably flawed and doomed, and becomes replaced by the military option. But be that as it may, there is a consensus among knowledgeable observers of the Israeli scene to the effect that the average Israeli voter is still basically susceptible to the signals emanating from the Arab World with the exception of those die-hard ultra extreme Zionists within the ranks of Israeli body politic. Should the Gulf war end before the next scheduled Arab summit is convened and the Arab-Israeli conflict is upgraded once again to the position which it has always held on Arab agenda, and the Arab leaders reach the kind of unanimity on the Palestinian case which they appeared to have accomplished in Amman two weeks ago, then they can succeed in sending the right signal at the right time to the Israeli voters to cast their votes next winter in the direction of reasonableness and fairness.

To sum up there is still a great deal to be done in order to create the "culture and environment" favourable to the Arabs and the understanding of their grievances and concerns. One would wish that some sort of a "think-tank" be recruited by Arab states to assist them in the elaboration and articulation of policy guidelines for them to pursue in the promotion and advancement of Arab national causes along the lines suggested above.

Verification — that's the name of the game

By Patrick Worsnip

Reuter

LONDON — A new word has entered the lexicon of superpower relations. It is "verification" and it has fast become one of the most important words of all.

In the language of U.S. and Soviet officials, it means measures to check that the other side is complying with an arms control agreement.

To its supporters, verification makes the difference between a good agreement and worthless one. Critics say it has more to do with political in-fighting in Washington between those who oppose any arms accord with Moscow and those who favour one.

The last problems before agreement was finalised last week on the medium-range missile treaty that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will sign at next month's summit were caused by the verification clauses.

"There's been a long history of disputes over compliance," said a U.S. arms control official. "It's a problem of mistrust, of reassuring people. We can't have too much verification."

Verification was first raised as a serious problem by the United States, and arms experts trace it back to the U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 strategic arms limitation treaty signed in 1979.

That treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. Officially, President Jimmy Carter withdrew it from the agenda because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but the agreement in any case did not appear to have enough support to get through.

The Reagan administration, which took office in 1981, charged that SALT, which depended on spy satellites to monitor compliance with missile limits, failed to ensure that the Soviet Union would respect it. It has since accused Moscow of major violations of the pact.

Now that it has negotiated an arms control treaty of its own, the administration knows it needs strict verification provisions to get it ratified. Some senators remain hostile to the accord.

Arms negotiators boast that the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) pact that Reagan and Gorbachev are due to sign in Washington at their meeting from December 7 to 10 will contain "the most stringent verification regime in the history of arms control."

The treaty and its annexes run to nearly 200 pages — more than all previous U.S.-Soviet arms control treaties put together — and much of that is taken up with verification.

The key measure is "on-site inspection" — having teams of inspectors visit the other country to ensure that it has the number of missiles it says it has, and watch them being destroyed in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

This is far more intrusive than satellites, which could easily

photograph missile silos in the old days of fixed missiles but have more difficulty with today's smaller, mobile and more easily concealed systems.

The Soviet Union resisted on-site inspection until last year when Gorbachev said he could accept it and pointed out to Americans that verification was a two-way process and Moscow would insist on equal rights.

David Aaron, who was Carter's deputy assistant for national security affairs, wrote recently in the New York Times: "When Soviet negotiators formally accepted on-site inspection, it caused deep anxiety to many within the American government, who had never dreamed the Russians would agree."

When Gorbachev said last July that he agreed to abolition of all INF missiles, instead of the previous plan for each side to keep a few, Washington scaled down some verification demands.

"It is obviously very much easier to verify that nothing exists, and therefore anything you find is illegal," Robert Simmons, one of the U.S. negotiating team, explained in a recent interview with the United States Information Agency.

The verification measures in the treaty will keep hundreds of U.S. and Soviet inspectors busy until the end of the century. They will start off by checking that deployed INF missiles correspond to figures exchanged in advance.

The inspectors will later watch as the missiles and their launchers are destroyed by agreed methods over a three-year period.

Egypt: The constraints on revolution

By Lillian Craig Harris

shocked by what is going on in Sudan.

Many Egyptians have turned to religion for solace and for reaffirmation of identity in a time of deepening economic crisis and social disruption — a major reason for widespread return to traditional dress. But Egyptians are sharply cynical when it comes to politics. Believing no one who offers utopia, whether based on secular or sacred principles, most Egyptians prefer to mind their own business rather than interfere in government — either by joining a religious group which advocates violent opposition or, for some 75 per cent of the population, even by voting in this year's parliamentary elections.

Widespread political passivity is, in fact, an ally of the internal security forces though it does not bode well in the long run for Egypt's democratic development. Another constraint to revolution can be credited to the Mubarak regime which (unlike the shah's) has opened political pressure valves for a vocal minority by increasing avenues of political expression — if not always unimpeded political participation.

The Egyptians, furthermore, benefit from the negative examples of those who have walked the stony path of Islam as political theory. News of Iranians rioting in Saudi Arabia during this summer's pilgrimage was widely received in Egypt with appalled revulsion — as have been accounts of grisly oppression by the ayatollahs of their political opponents and use of human wave tactics in the war with Iraq. Closer to home, Egyptians are

cautiously tested, the government moves cautiously to implement reforms, including reductions in subsidies to basic foods, which are critical to Egypt's economic recovery.

— Middle East International, London.

The Ideal Residence for Expatriates & Businessmen

DAROTEL

الداروتل

Tel: 668193 - Telex 23888 DAROTL - Fax 602434

Shmeisani - Amman

Luxuriously furnished studio apartments

To Satisfy Good Taste

HOTEL ★ APARTOTEL ★

RESTAURANT

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping,

forwarding,

international moving,

storage, clearing,

door-to-door service

APART 30 OVER THE HIGH

Tel: 664090, 660982

Tel: 21205 BESMICO 30

Cable: Nuseba

P.O. Box 526487

AMMAN JORDAN

TO ADVERTISE

IN THIS SECTION

CALL

667171/6-6701414

Ext. 223



Effective, simultaneous action must be sought to end Mideast region's conflicts

The following is the speech delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Opening of The Euro-Arab Dialogue III that opened in Amman on Nov. 29.

THE EXTRAORDINARY summit of the League of Arab States held in Amman between 8 and 11 November 1987, has been hailed as a triumph for Jordanian diplomacy by friend and foe alike. Modest as we are in Jordan, we graciously acknowledge this assessment and express our thanks to all. However, what was at stake was not Jordanian diplomacy. At stake was the collective Arab will which had been riven by conflict, strife and mistrust. The fact that no full Arab summit could be convened for five years prior to the Amman meeting spoke volumes for the tragic state of inter-Arab relations. The Arab leaders came to Amman and their countries' security threatened, their territorial integrity questioned and the survival of their states challenged. They were apprehensive about the present and uncertain of the future. The question of Arab collective security was staring them in the face, demanding immediate and comprehensive action to protect the Arab order and preserve its distinct identity.

It was not just the Iranian threat to Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. It was not just the Israeli challenge to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, but a peril that confronts them collectively, and they had to act as such, to avert the danger. They rose to the challenge. The leaders of the Arab states agreed at Amman to transcend all differences and resolve the causes of their disunity and inaction.

The Amman summit marks a turning point in the history of inter-Arab relations. The reconciliation between Iraq and Syria and the shared perception of the need for an early implementation of 598 must be seen as a significant facet of the Arab World's resolve to end the senseless slaughter, wanton destruction and waste of precious human and material resources. The war must come to an end as all wars do: the sooner the better, so that these resources can be better deployed towards reconstruction and development.

The spirit of the Amman meeting must be preserved so that the political framework worked out for the implementation of collective Arab action can take shape and become a tangible reality. There will be no limit to inter-Arab political cooperation as all the major differences among the Arab states have been eliminated. The effective implementation of the summit resolutions will provide the best mechanism for the preservation of Arab solidarity. The interdependence of Arab resources and interests in the political as well as economic fields has been the guideline to the resolution of inter-Arab disputes. In the past this work was interrupted for lack of the political will to carry it through, and the absence of coordination among the various participants. This problem is to be rectified. A joint Arab team, formed earlier, will submit its report on the regional integration of the Arab countries. It is hoped that this report will provide a new strategy for Arab economic and political cooperation so that a new basis for inter- and intra-regional collaboration may be laid and followed.

Proud as we are of our Arab achievement at Amman, we were just as heartened to see that the pace machinery of the world body has been given a new lease of life. Superpowers cooperation and the unanimous vote on Security Council Resolution 598 and the Gulf war has injected a fresh impetus in the work of the U.N., and given us a new hope that at last the two superpowers

have agreed to grapple with world problems in earnest and jointly. Their collaboration in this field is certainly long overdue.

We Arabs have always impressed on various figures and representatives of the U.S. and the USSR the desperate need for such joint action to defuse the highly explosive situation in the Middle East, and assist in the resolution of all outstanding conflicts in our troubled region. The

There will be no limit to inter-Arab political cooperation as all the major differences among the Arab states have been eliminated.

Arab summit resolution in support of 598 is a clear indication that the Arab World in its entirety demands the implementation of these provisions.

We have long recognised that the danger implicit in the Gulf war goes beyond the two immediate adversaries: Iraq and Iran. It threatens the stability and the security of the entire region. The

insidious perils of fragmentation and radicalisation entailed in the fundamentalist religious campaigns undermines the very fabric of sovereign state system in the Middle East. Moreover, the strategic importance of the Gulf and the magnitude of its oil resources, coupled with the threat of escalation of the war has led to the deployment of considerable naval forces: American, Soviet and European, adding to the risks

No one in the U.S., or in Europe for that matter, has asked the question as to what it is that the American naval task force in particular is supposed to be doing in the Gulf.

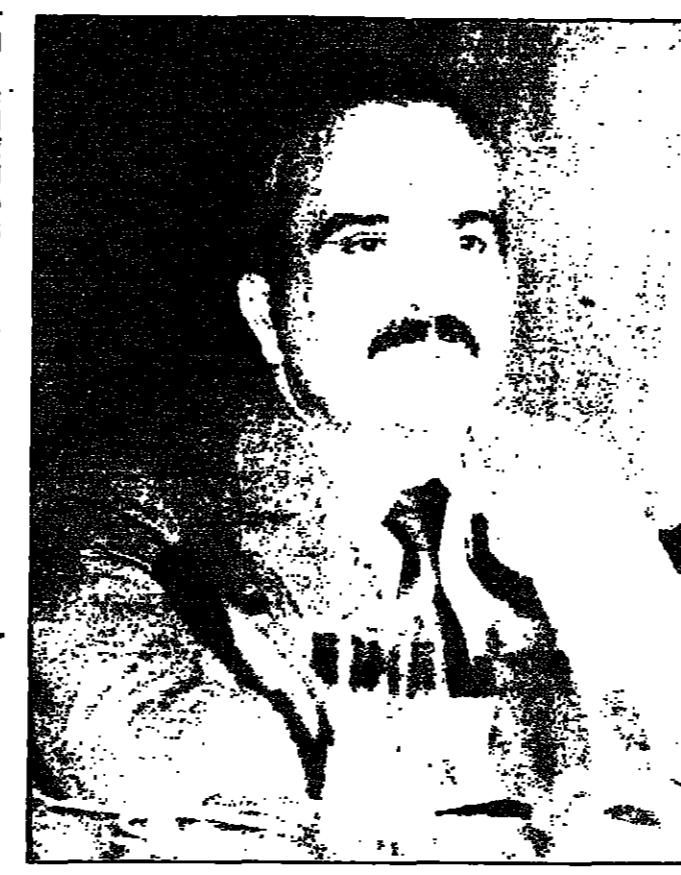
of touching off a wider conflagration.

The presence of these naval forces is of considerable interest and concern to all of us. What is so mystifying is the purpose of this presence. No one in the U.S., or in Europe for that matter, has asked the question as to what it is that the American naval task force in particular is supposed to be doing in the Gulf — there are basically four questions:

1. Is it there to protect Kuwaiti ships?
2. Is it there to guarantee the freedom of navigation in international waters?
3. Is it there to contain Iran's war and its quest for hegemony over its neighbours?
4. Is it there to check Communist penetration of the region and limit Soviet influence?

It is imperative that the problems of the Middle East are addressed at a regional level. The Iran-Iraq conflict bears many similarities to the Arab-Israeli dispute. In some ways they are directly related and cannot be separated. Iran occupies a geostrategic position of considerable importance and what happens to the U.N. Failure in this regard would mean that the region is condemned to continuous war and destruction. Such an outcome would inflict untold damage on the peacemaking machinery of the world and put into sharper focus the credibility of Arab leadership and the role of the superpowers. More directly it would put an end to the useful work and progress which the Arabs have made toward the promotion of peace and good neighbourliness in this troubled region.

The Amman summit devoted some time to the question of Egypt's readmission to the political councils of the Arab World. It is incomprehensible that when Arab leaders are looking into the problem of Arab national security, Egypt, the most popular and potentially the most powerful Arab state, should be kept out. The rush to establish diplomatic relations between Egypt and several other Arab states in the wake of the Amman summit is an indication of the importance of the Arab states attach to Egypt. Joint Arab strategy and defence is likely to be as effective without Egypt



We have long recognised that the danger implicit in the Gulf war goes beyond the two immediate adversaries: Iraq and Iran. It threatens the stability and the security of the entire region.

as the Western alliance is without the United States or the Warsaw Pact without the USSR. Moreover, whether in the fold or outside it, Egypt has not shirked its pan-Arab responsibilities. She has remained a staunch champion of the Arab cause, whether in Palestine, in Lebanon or the Gulf. In peace and in war, Egypt can be relied on for support and assistance in the Arab World.

The peace achieved between Egypt and Israel provides the universally accepted precedent for the implementation of the cardinal equation embodied in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 of exchanging peace for territory. Egypt has evolved its commitment to the proposal for an international peace conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli dispute and attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council. As we seek a middle path in the face of cynical extremes, Europe and many other parts of the world, have become our partners in this endeavour. It is the only proposal that keeps the peace process in the Middle East alive and viable. Egypt's role and interest provide an important element in that process.

It will heighten the desire for peace, improve the capability for development and reconstruction, and act as a stabilising force in this highly volatile region.

Regional peace and Arab security must be underpinned by economic growth and development to increase the wealth and prosperity of all our peoples. National wealth, as you all know, is not measured by the possession of healthy balances in foreign banks. It is, essentially, the acquisition of a national capacity to organise and produce goods and services in order to generate a surplus of both. For these specific purposes a competent management of Arab economic affairs has to be obtained and developed. The problem which needs to be tackled is the lack of a complementary economic strategy that serves the economic interests on a regional level. Inequality in resources, income and wealth is a cause for resentment, recrimination, instability and discord not only within our region but also between the various regions of the world.

The recent crash of the world financial markets came swiftly in the wake of the World Bank

annual meetings in Washington in late September. It is ironic that the need for increased international cooperation and coordination in dealing with the major economic issues facing the world was the overriding theme of the Washington meetings. Recriminations, accusations and counteraccusations of responsibility for the recent upheaval are increasingly coming out in the open amongst the leading industrial nations. West European countries blame it on the mismanagement of the U.S. economy, while the Americans are critical of the policies of other countries such as West Germany and Japan for the massive trade surplus they have enjoyed over the years. What is clear is that the three ugly sisters of external debt, exchange rates and trade imbalances which were on the agenda of the World Bank meeting have been joined by a fourth — the crisis in the financial markets.

In many instances, Arab countries have been disadvantaged by the ability of the advanced countries to insulate from regional conflicts, however distant or parochial these may seem at first. The Arab-Israeli conflict, the crisis in Lebanon, the Gulf war and the other disputes simultaneously menace all the states of the region and world peace.

Jordan has been advocating the idea of regional and inter-regional programmes for economic development to overcome various discrepancies in the provision of

economic resources within a Eurasian framework. It seeks the integrated development of the Asian Rim of Europe or the European Rim of Asia in cooperation with Europe on the one hand and with countries of South Asia on the other. A plan of this kind can provide an answer to the political and economic problems of the most disturbed region in the world and forms the basis for closer linkages with Europe and Asia so that the balance of economic power does not shift too drastically in favour of the Pacific Rim countries.

It is abundantly clear that neither the political nor the economic problems of the region can be treated on bilateral bases as though they concern only Jordan and Israel, or Iraq and Iran. Therefore, a broader regional focus is required to eliminate primordial passions and overcome narrow concepts of national interests. While economic cooperation presupposes a degree of political stability and accommodation, it is equally true that one way of breaking out of the political straight jackets is to divert matters to common economic concerns. Inter-regional cooperation will provide a counterpart to what may dismally be described as the "politics of gestures." Despite the devastation caused by war and internal strife, there has been a marked increase in skills and wealth which need to be put to more constructive uses. A lasting solution to the problem of poverty and underdevelopment can only be found on the basis of integration in the world economy and not be looking inwards to narrow internal markets.

It is these factors which have prompted the notion of the Eurasian Rim of Asia and the need for closer cooperation between the member-states of the OECD and the countries of the Middle East, and between these countries and other regions in the world. Clearly we must build a more integrated world to avoid the paradoxical situation of building mountains of food north of the Mediterranean while there is famine and starvation to the south of the same sea. Here again what is required is the political will to translate these ideas into tangible machinery to carry out the work. It is not an impossible task, and it is certainly worth the effort.

Experts assess impact and future course of Gulf war

(Continued from page 1)

rab position" reached at the Amman Arab summit.

"Time has come when we have

recognise the fact that we

Arabs, in view of the (Iranian) revolution, are called upon to

take common cause to develop a

ay to defend centrist politics."

Mr. Claude Chevson, the European commissioner in charge of North-South relations of the European Community, addressed Sunday's session. He described the outcome of the Amman summit as "certainly very significant event," and "a chance for all Arabs, even a country that was not present."

"I am deeply convinced that our future in Europe will depend on Arabs living in peace," Mr. Chevson said, adding that the Arab position reached

during the summit "may be full of cracks... but it is there."

He said the "time has come when all issues (in the Near East) should be addressed... not only the occupation of territories, but the future of the Palestinian people who should enjoy their rights just like any other people in the world."

"We feel the European Community can bring a direct contribution through (providing) access to our market — the largest in the world — if neighbours can work together," he said. "There is a need for a common market in this part of the world, to try to go beyond disputes."

Dr. Ghassan Salameh, a Lebanese university professor working in Paris, argued in his later comments that containing the Gulf war at this stage and under the conditions of the Security Council ceasefire resolution was not in the interest of coun-

tries in the region.

He said that the Iranians were portraying themselves as a party which is exerting pressure towards exporting the revolution and that "they single out Iraq" as their target.

Dr. Salameh said that the Gulf Arab states portrayed Iranian attacks against them as different from those against Iraq and that they were trying to accommodate the challenge independent from Iraq. He pointed out that the Arab summit reserved the strongest words to lash at Iran in the context of its threats to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, rather than for its war with Iraq.

In discussions on future implications for the Gulf war, Mr. Ekhard Fehr Von Maltzahn of West Germany said that an arms embargo against Iran would not be effective to reach an end to the Gulf war. He said that Iran has self-sufficiency by developing its

own weapons industry and that it had the foreign currency to finance its war machine.

Ambassador Musa Amr of Egypt described the Iranian revolution as one of the most important events this area had witnessed in modern history and that it "will alter the political map" in the region.

He said superpower interests in the Gulf region were in serious conflict.

Mr. Philippe Moreau de Fargues of the French Institute of International Relations said the war could not be put to an end by Security Council Resolution 598. He said the war had changed the societies in the region and that "inside this war, there are several other wars."

He explained that there was a war of a revolutionary regime (Iran) against a conservative regime. The first "seeking a change in the status quo and the other wants to keep it."

tries to coordinate their economic and political policies, and thus achieve maximum bargaining positions. Apart from oil a recent example is the exploitation of the situation in the Gulf by certain European countries in relation to the EC-GCC dialogue on petrochemical industries. The EC has conveniently divided the Arab World into three main sub-groupings that cover almost all Arab countries: The Maghreb, Mashreq and GCC. Separate negotiations between the EC and each of those groups have taken place without coordination among them, and sometimes to the detriment of all concerned.

Arab countries can equally suffer as by-standers in probable triangular split and a global economic cold war that is emerging more openly amongst the USA, Western Europe and Japan.

The high hopes that ensued from the Amman summit of 1980 and the declaration of the Arab Development Decade contrast sharply with the current inability of the Arab states to coordinate their economic policies in the face of an unstable and deteriorating international economic scene. Partial recovery in the major international financial markets will not erase the memory of the events following Black Monday on October 19th, when the stock exchanges of New York fell by 23 per cent, London by 20 per cent and Tokyo by 15 per cent, and the trend has continued despite the hurried measures taken to check the decline. How much Arab money was lost in that collapse is anybody's guess. The estimates are in billions of dollars. This clearly calls, amongst other things, for the revision of investment criteria for Arab capital in Arab countries.

Inter-and Intra-regional frameworks for development can be evolved through the identification of regional plans for different sectors based on a wide ranging pattern of complementarities. The establishment of the Trans-Arabian system, transporting oil from the Gulf across the Arabian Peninsula to the Red Sea, and through the Levant to the Mediterranean has knitted these areas more closely together than ever before. It has changed the nature and volume of trade and consequently the order of priority for economic development. The attempt to by-pass the strategic bottleneck of the Straits of Hormuz

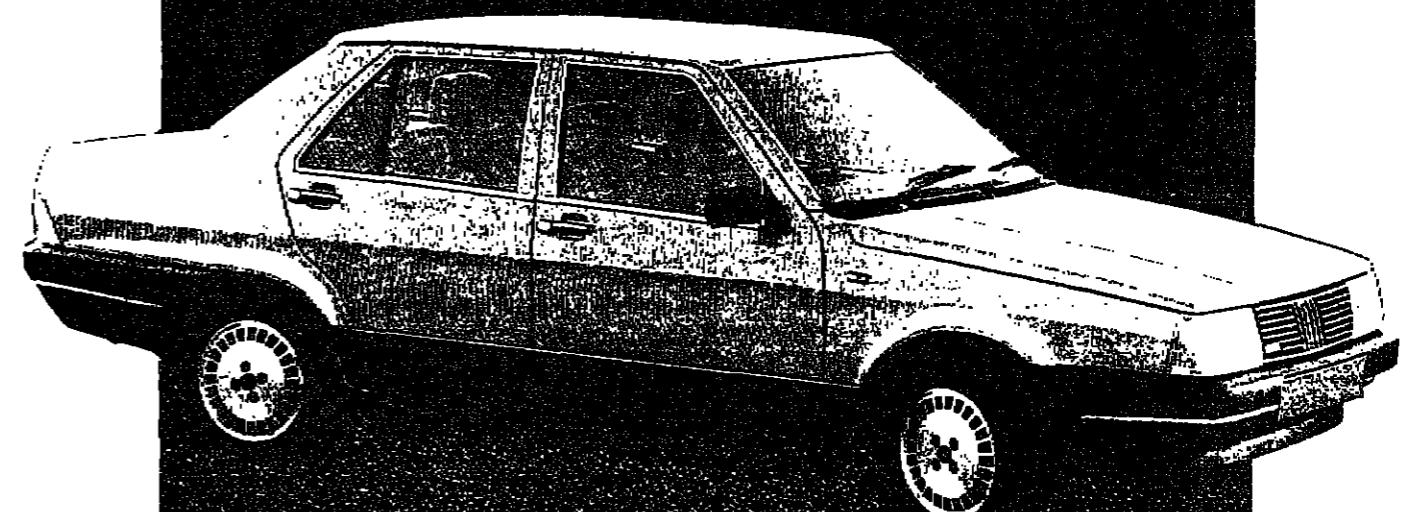
dan and the Levant to the countries of the Peninsula and the Gulf has given rise to an unprecedented pattern of complementarities in terms of shared human and financial resources. This events in one part of the region have a direct and immediate bearing on all others. A threat to the security of the Gulf emanating from the Iranian quest for hegemony will inevitably imperil the economies of the Fertile Crescent states, just as war with Israel could bring about the closure of the pumping stations or the shipping lanes, shutting off the flow of oil.

The regional linkages and complementarities mean that no state in the region can feel secure or isolated from developments elsewhere, nor can any country be

Joint Arab strategy and defence is likely to be as effective without Egypt as the Western alliance is without the United States or the Warsaw Pact with the USSR.

Clearly we must build a more integrated world to avoid the paradoxical situation of building mountains of food north of the Mediterranean while there is famine and starvation to the south of the same sea. Here again what is required is the political will to translate these ideas into tangible machinery to carry out the work. It is not an impossible task, and it is certainly worth the effort.

ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

We're inviting all our passengers to join us in celebrating our 24th anniversary this December 15th.

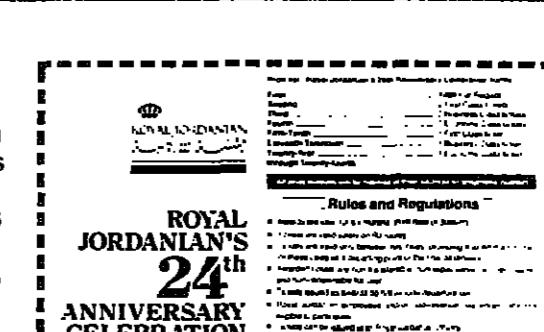
We're giving away free prizes to passengers travelling on Royal Jordanian in December. Win a new Fiat Regata or one of 23 trips anywhere from Los Angeles to Singapore.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Just pick up a Celebration Coupon when you check in during the month of December. Our counter staff will give you one with your boarding pass. Fill in the special coupon, put it in one of the boxes in the terminal before boarding your flight. Or give it to the crew on board. And that's all you have to do to win.

THERE'S A NEW FEELING IN THE AIR

On the ground, on board - everywhere in our 42 destinations - we're celebrating our 24 years of service with our new colors flying high. We hope you'll join us in our 24th Anniversary Celebration.



Le Glorieux upstages Triptych, gallops to Japan Cup triumph

Southjet zooms to third slot, ahead of the French colt

TOKYO (R) — French colt Le Glorieux upstaged strong favourite Triptych to win the Japan Cup by three-quarters of a length from Southjet of the United States on Sunday.

Japanese outsider Dyna Actress was in third place, half a length back, while French entry Triptych finished fourth.

French jockey Alain Lequeux was proved right in his pre-race prediction that three-year-old Le Glorieux from the outside starting position in the 2,400 metres (1½ miles) race would pose no problem.

He held Le Glorieux back in the pack during the early stages, leaving it to Japanese entry Legend Teio and then English colt and second favourite Moon

Madness to set the pace.

Moon Madness, ridden by Irish jockey and last year's Japan Cup winner Pat Eddery, led around the final bend, but as the field entered the straight Le Glorieux moved ahead two furlongs from the finish.

The French horse won in two minutes 24.9 seconds, just beating the 2:25.0 record mark by Eddery on England's Jupiter I's in the 1986 running of Japan's major international horse

racing event.

Eddery said his horse's condition was excellent and Moon Madness was setting a good pace, but could not develop in the final stretch. Moon Madness finished fifth.

Lequeux said he was not surprised to see Moon Madness set the pace and felt comfortable staying behind the English colt until making his move.

He praised the fight and speed of third favourite Le Glorieux, winner of the Washington D.C. international in October.

Southjet's jockey, Frenchman Jean-Luc Samyn, said it was the horse's best race. Southjet did not emerge from the pack until it

showed a burst of strength in the final stretch.

Triptych had been fancied to triumph and become France's first winner of the cup in its seven-year history, but Hong Kong-based jockey Tony Cruz said the horse could not find the vacant space to make a spurt.

Its connections had also hoped for wet weather but in the event the race was run on firm turf in cool autumn weather under an overcast sky.

New Zealand-trained Australian gelding Our Waverly Star did not show much throughout the race and finished ninth. Australian jockey Mick Dittman said the five-year-old was out of control from the start.

Irish driver wins Macao Grand Prix

MACAO (AP) — Martin Donnelly of Northern Ireland started from the pole position and led all the way on the twisting Guia street circuit Sunday to win the 34th Macao Grand Prix.

Donnelly, driving a Ralt RT31 Toyota, established a lead of several seconds early in the Formula Three event and never appeared seriously challenged, finishing more than seven seconds ahead of runner-up Jan Lammers of The Netherlands.

Bernard Schneider of West Germany had a bad start but battled back from 20th place to finish third, overtaking Britain's Julian Bailey on the 20th and last lap of the tricky 3.8 mile (6.1 kilometre) circuit.

Donnelly said he settled into a good rhythm after the first two laps and then "everything came quite easily."

Ciccarelli arrested for 'indecent exposure'

EDEN PRAIRIE, Minnesota (AP) — Minnesota North Stars right wing Dino Ciccarelli was arrested this week for alleged indecent exposure, the Eden Prairie police department says.

Ciccarelli, 27, was arrested Wednesday afternoon at his home in the Minneapolis suburb of Eden Prairie based on observations of a city police officer. Capt. Jim Clark said in a news release Friday.

"The officer had been observing him due to complaints of previous indecent exposure and witnessed by a female resident," the news release said. "The case has been forwarded to the city attorney for issuance of a formal complaint."

"At this point, he observed a woman in a van parked in front of his next-door neighbour's house. She was looking up at him from about 200 feet (60 metres) away. At this point, he withdrew back into the doorway. Almost immediately thereafter, a police

officer suddenly darted into the doorway from nowhere."

Ciccarelli, 27, was arrested this week for alleged indecent exposure, the Eden Prairie police department says.

"Dino's in a state of shock," Simon said. "We can't understand it."

Ciccarelli, according to his attorney, was ill and in the bathroom when he heard a noise in the adjoining garage and stepped outside to investigate, wearing only a sweatshirt and socks.

"He opened a small door leading from the garage to the outside. He didn't see anything," Simon said. "He then stepped outside a foot or two into a partially sheltered doorway."

"At this point, he observed a woman in a van parked in front of his next-door neighbour's house. She was looking up at him from about 200 feet (60 metres) away. At this point, he withdrew back into the doorway. Almost immediately thereafter, a police

game in hand over Cologne who owed much to Danish World Cup captain Morten Olsen.

The 38-year-old defender netted his first goal for the club in his 51st appearance to open the scoring after 27 minutes. A perfectly struck 20-metre effort rocketed into the top right corner.

Three goals in the last 20 minutes, including a Pierre Littbarski penalty, completed Karlsruhe's misery.

With Bayern losing their 100 per cent home record, it was appropriate that the league's only unblemished away record should go, too. Kaiserslautern picked up their first away points with a surprise 2-0 win over Eintracht Frankfurt.

The Bremen club still have a

Cologne goes top as Bayern crashes at home

BONN (R) — Bayern Munich helped Cologne to leapfrog to the top of the West German First Division on Saturday when they dropped their first home points of the season, losing 3-1 to Borussia

Dortmund.

Cologne, comfortable 4-0 winners over Karlsruhe on Friday night, moved up from third and took over the lead by virtue of having scored more goals than Werder Bremen who scrambled to a 1-0 win over Hanover.

Bayern, who were tied with the other two title challengers on 26 points before the weekend matches, had a nightmare going two down after 39 minutes to struggling Dortmund through Daniel

Simmes and Ingo Anderbruegge.

Klaus Augenthaler pulled one

back at the stroke of halftime but, despite constant Bayern

pressure in the second period, it was Simmes who broke away

again to seal the issue two minutes from time.

There were only 11,500 in the Olympia stadium to witness the Bayern debacle.

Werder had to wait for a goal from Karl-Heinz Riedle six minutes from time to gain the expected home win over Hanover, even though the visitors played most of the match with 10 men. Stopper Heinz Kneue was sent off for a first-half foul.

The Bremen club still have a

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Weaver beats 'unbeaten' South African

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Former world heavyweight champion Mike Weaver of the United States scored a technical knockout Saturday night over previously unbeaten South African Johnny Du Plooy. Du Plooy, 23, has been touted by promoters as a "great white hope" who would be competing for a world title within the next few years. Du Plooy's handlers said the South African decided not to come out for the seventh round of the scheduled 10-round fight because of an injured left hand. His record drops to 17-1. Weaver, a 35-year-old native of Texas, lived up to his billing as Du Plooy's toughest opponent yet, scoring consistently with right jabs and hooks to the head.

Adgate beats Cerkovnik to take gold

PARK CITY, Utah (AP) — American Cary Adgate bested Tomaz Cerkovnik of Yugoslavia to take the gold Saturday in the men's slalom event at America's opening pro cup at the Park City ski resort. The three-day event marks the first time the men's and women's U.S. professional tour have opened together, and it carries the largest U.S. pro tour purse ever at more than \$125,000. Adgate, 34, a two-time Olympian and six-time national champion, earned 35 points and a Rolex watch valued at \$10,450 in addition to his \$5,000 prize. An eight-year veteran who finished seventh overall last year, Adgate said he was surprised with his win.

REQUIRED

Secretary Assistant - with good knowledge of English - Arabic/English typing skills essential. Minimum 2 years in office work.

Interested candidates please apply to: Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 3312, Amman.

TEL 670283

TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Consist of 2 bedrooms, salon and dining room, kitchen, small veranda, with central heating, telephone and garage. Location: Shmeisani, near Birds Garden.

Please call tel: 602064 or 644483.

'82 TOYOTA COROLLA FOR SALE

Automatic gear shift, colour: silver. Customs not paid. Only 38,000 km.

Tel: 843555, ext. 3990.

LARGE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, 1 master, living room with balcony, 2 large salons, kitchen with attached store, independent entrance with garden and garage. The first floor of a 2-floor, newly-constructed building.

Please contact: 842366.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 sitting rooms, 1 reception room with dining room, modern kitchen, glassed-in veranda, and maid's quarters, central heating and 2-car garage. Villa is surrounded by garden.

Located in Shmeisani, behind Marriott Hotel.

Tel: 729971, from 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

TO LET

Furnished house opposite Rossary College Shmeisani, consisting of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, big salons with dining room, sitting room with lobby, new modern kitchen, three balconies two of them with aluminium and glass, wall-to-wall carpet, telephone, central heating, garden and garage.

If interested, please call tel: 661044.

LUXURY APARTMENT FOR RENT, 6TH CIRCLE

Furnished or unfurnished, near Um Uthaina shopping centre; 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fully-equipped kitchen, spacious living area (80 sq.m.), independent central heating, garage and telephone.

Rent: very reasonable and negotiable.

Please call: 810303, 666927, Amman.

TO LET

Each consist of 2 bedrooms, salon, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and balcony. With separate central heating, solar system, colour TV, and telephone.

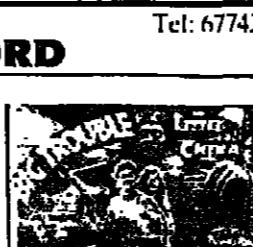
Located in Jabal Amman, 4th Circle

Please call: 642786.

CONCORD

Cinema Tel: 677420

BIG TROUBLE IN LITTLE CHINA



Performances: V-81, 6-81, 8-81, 10-81

OPERA

Cinema Tel: 675573

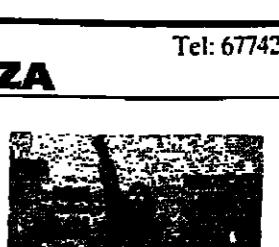
LOS AMIGOS

Performances: J-81, 6-81, 8-81, 10-81

PLAZA

Cinema Tel: 677420

WILD CATS



Performances: J-81, 6-81, 8-81, 10-81

FOR SALE
CARS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT

- Renault 25 GTS 1986, low mileage, grey metallic, air-conditioned, tinted glass, computerized radio, excellent condition. **DUTY PAID**.
- Toyota Celica ST, 1982, white, air-conditioned, electric sun-roof, tinted glass, very good condition. **DUTY UNPAID**.
- Photocopier MINOLTA EP 350 Z.
- IBM THERMOTRONIC English typewriter, Model IBM 6750.
- Overhead projector 3M.
- Small safe.
- Small refrigerator.

All office equipment is duty-paid, used for less than two years and in excellent condition. For more information and inspection, please call:

Al Riyadh Center - Third Circle - Jabal Amman
First Floor - Telephone 653 366, 653 374

10:00-13:00 hrs. and 15:00-17:00 hrs.

WANTED

Unfurnished villa for rent in Abdoun.

For further inquiries, call Tel: 824248.

LUXURY APARTMENT FOR RENT, 6TH CIRCLE

Furnished or unfurnished, near Um Uthaina shopping centre; 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fully-equipped kitchen, spacious living area (80 sq.m.), independent central heating, garage and telephone.

Rent: very reasonable and negotiable.

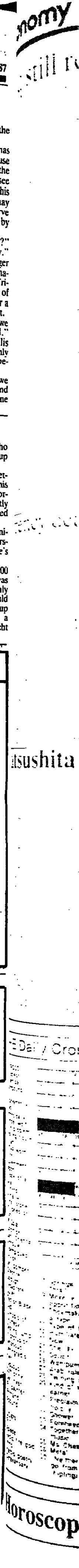
Please call: 810303, 666927, Amman.

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Each consist of 2 bedrooms, salon, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and balcony. With separate central heating, solar system, colour TV, and telephone.

Located in Jabal Amman, 4th Circle

Please call: 642786.



Iraq still receives 'war relief' oil

KUWAIT (R) — Iraqi Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi said on Saturday his country was still receiving so-called "war relief" crude oil from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

About 350,000 barrels per day (b/d) of the oil, from a border zone shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, has been sold on behalf of Iraq since early in the seven year old Iran-Iraq war.

The oil is designed to compensate Iraq for the loss of its main Gulf oil terminal.

Asked if Iraq was still receiving war relief crude oil from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Mr. Chalabi told Reuters in an interview, "we are still receiving crude oil within certain arrangements that have been made for some time now."

The deliveries were reported to have been stopped last September.

Mr. Chalabi said Iraq would insist on an oil output quota equal to that of Iran at next month's Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference in Vienna.

The conference opens on Dec. 9 to draw up a price and production pact for 1988.

Iraq rejected its current quota of 1.34 million b/d because it was less than Iran's 2.369 million b/d.

"If anybody wants Iraq back into the agreement this is the condition, parity between Iran and Iraq," Mr. Chalabi said.

Currency dealers predict lower dollar

NEW YORK (R) — Currency dealers are forecasting a further assault on the dollar before the year-end, dashing their hopes of a quiet Christmas holiday sitting on comfortable profits made when it tumbled to record lows early this month.

The dollar ended the week at 1,6510 West German marks, down more than three pfennigs from 1,6825 at the end of the previous week and near its all-time quoted low of 1,6475 marks, hit early this month.

The dollar also closed at 133.50 Japanese yen, down from 135.60 yen the week before and near the record low of 133.13 yen, also hit early this month.

Mirroring the dollar's sharp fall

Matsushita boosts profits

TOKYO (R) — Electronics giant Matsushita reported stronger profits and sales for the half-year to Sept. 30 despite the harsh export climate.

Buoyant domestic demand for Matsushita's video, audio and other appliances more than offset a slight downturn in exports due to the strong yen and international trade friction, the firm said in a statement.

Net income rose five per cent to 76.4 billion yen (\$570 million), while sales had a three per cent gain to 2,346 billion (\$17.51 billion).

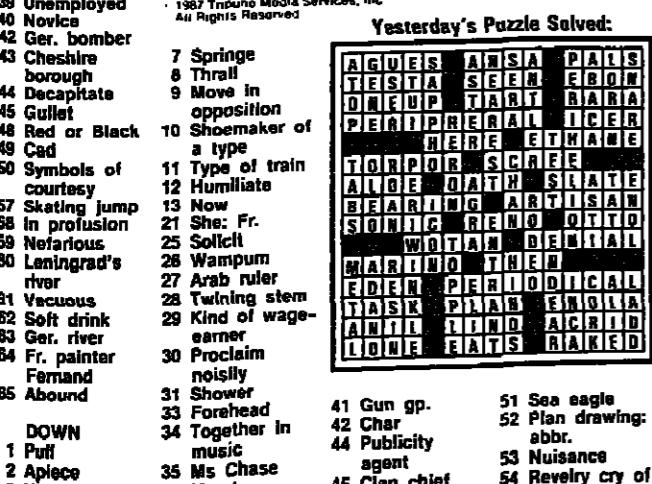
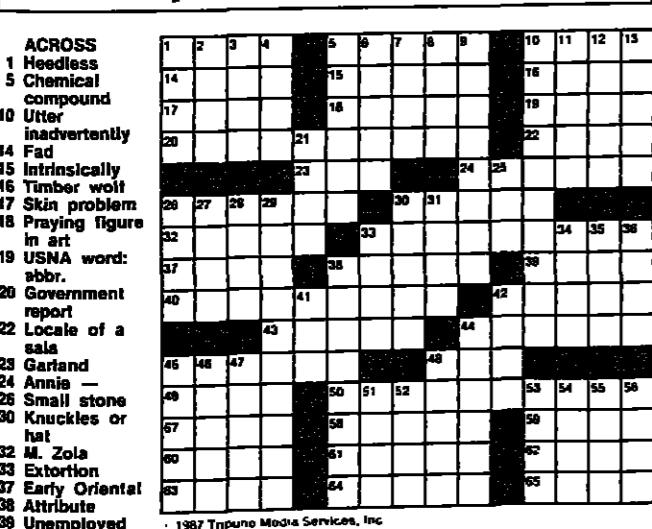
Total domestic sales for the first half rose nine per cent to 1,369 billion yen (\$10.22 billion). Overseas, where Matsushita sells under the National, Panasonic, Quasar and Technics brand names, sales slumped three per cent to 976.4 billion (\$7.29 billion).

Matsushita's video equipment sales, about 30 per cent of its overall total, slumped four per cent because exports fell by 10 per cent. Domestic sales, in contrast, grew by eight per cent as Japanese consumers snapped up large-screen colour television sets and hi-fi videotape recorders.

Matsushita said it expected earnings to improve in the full year to March 31, 1988 owing to continued strong domestic demand and cost-cutting programmes.

Net income will rise 12 per cent to 157 billion yen (\$1.17 billion), and sales will grow five per cent to 4,670 billion yen (\$34.85 billion) over the comparable year-earlier period, Matsushita forecast.

THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath



Horoscope not received

African leaders begin talks on debt today

ADDIS ABABA (R) — African leaders will debate proposals to stage an international conference to deal with the continent's economic crisis at an emergency summit opening in Addis Ababa on Monday, conference sources said.

Mr. Chalabi said he thought the OPEC meeting would be short. "I think everyone will definitely try to confine it to a few days. I'm not planning to stay longer."

OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria has said the meeting may be long and difficult.

Meanwhile, Algeria backs "in principle" an oil price hike by OPEC, a senior Algerian oil official said on Saturday.

But Deputy Energy Minister Sadeq Businna told Reuters it may not be possible to raise oil prices under current market conditions.

Mr. Businna said the demand for a higher price was just. "We must absolutely defend our buying power, at least at the real level of 1986. This assumes we are for (an increase) in principle."

But he noted weakness in the world oil market caused by over-prediction by both OPEC and non-OPEC states.

In the current context what is just and what is possible may be different.

He said Algeria sought above all to preserve consensus within the group and prevent a replay of 1986, when price and production discipline fell apart causing world oil prices to plunge.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states have said they will call for maintaining the \$18 price-

earnings and the continent now owes about 40 per cent of its export earnings in principal and interest payments, according to OAU figures.

The African leaders have said the debt burden was preventing them from devoting adequate resources to economic development and some countries such as Sudan owe more in debt service payments each year than they earn from exports.

The OAU draft proposals include a three-year moratorium on Africa's entire debt to coincide with what remains of the United Nations' 1986-1990 programme of action for African economic recovery and development, the sources said.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call for an international conference of Africa's debtor and creditor nations to be held in 1988 to discuss a joint strategy for tackling the debt crisis on a global level.

The proposals call

First bodies found from doomed S. African plane

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The bodies of two of the 160 people feared dead in South Africa's worst civil air disaster were plucked from the Indian Ocean on Sunday, more than 24 hours after their Jumbo Jet crashed.

More bodies and debris were likely to be found from the South African Airways (SAA) Boeing 747 which plunged into the sea on Saturday while nearing Mauritius on a flight from Taiwan, Mauritian officials said. Weather was fine at the crash scene.

The search was hampered because the spot about 130 miles north east of Mauritius where the airliner was believed to have gone down was too far for search parties on the island to use helicopters, state-run Radio South Africa said.

South African experts say recovery of the flight recorders which could provide clues to the cause of the disaster will probably be difficult because the aircraft crashed in 3,600 metres of water.

The bodies of a male and a female, whose nationalities and

identities were not yet known, were recovered early on Sunday morning by a French naval vessel, La Grandiere, which joined the search from the nearby French island of Reunion.

Australian and U.S. aircraft have also taken part in the search.

The bodies will be taken to Mauritius for identification, SAA spokesman Nico Venter said.

ragments of the aircraft and oil slicks have been seen in an area about a half-mile wide and six miles long. Radio South Africa said a radio signal apparently emitted by one of the aircraft's dinghies had been detected.

But airline officials said the dinghy emitted the signal automatically and there was still no sign of anyone having survived.

The cause of the crash remained a mystery. The only clue was the last message radioed by the veteran pilot, Capt. Dawie Uys, who reported smoke in the cockpit when the airliner was 10 minutes away from Mauritius.

Mr. Venter denied reports that the aircraft had left Taiwan late because of a bomb threat or technical problems.

Although departure from Taipei had been delayed by an hour, Mr. Venter said, this was in order to pick up connecting passengers and because of poor weather.

The airliner, designed to carry both freight and passengers, had previously suffered an explosion in an engine, but transport officials dismissed any link between that incident and the crash.

The worst previous disaster in South African commercial aviation was in 1968, when 122 people died in the crash of a Boeing 707 in Windhoek, capital of South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

Gen. Galvin: Soviet military holds key to change

BONN (R) — NATO's new commander believes the Soviet generals hold the key to any change in Moscow's military strength whatever Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev may promise, a West German newspaper said on Sunday.

Mr. Venter denied reports that the aircraft had left Taiwan late because of a bomb threat or technical problems.

Although departure from Taipei had been delayed by an hour, Mr. Venter said, this was in order to pick up connecting passengers and because of poor weather.

The airliner, designed to carry both freight and passengers, had previously suffered an explosion in an engine, but transport officials dismissed any link between that incident and the crash.

The worst previous disaster in South African commercial aviation was in 1968, when 122 people died in the crash of a Boeing 707 in Windhoek, capital of South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

Death toll in Indonesia earthquake rises to 42

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — The death toll from an earthquake in eastern Indonesia last week has risen to 42, with 75 people still missing, a spokesman of the governor's office said Sunday.

Sixty-three people were injured seriously and 38 others suffered light injuries in the quake, spokesman Fabi Laubara said.

The quake hit Nusatenggara Timur province on the island of Pantar last Thursday.

More than 1,200 homes, office buildings, schools, churches and mosques were destroyed by the tremor, which also caused large tsunami, or seismic waves, to

sweep onto the island.

The epicentre of the quake was located in the Flores Sea, just a few kilometres north of the affected area.

The quake, which measured 5.8 on the Richter Scale, isolated more than 12,000 people in six villages from the rest of the island.

The Richter Scale measures the magnitude of a quake at its epicentre, according to ground motion as recorded on seismographs.

An earthquake of 5 on the Richter Scale is considered "very strong," and a 6 is "severe," capable of widespread damage near the epicentre.

COLUMNS 7&8

Whisky lovers drink fake Scotch

NEW DELHI (R) — Many Indian drinkers have been expensively swigging the wrong spirit from the right bottle. Police seized 131 bottles of fake Scotch and 470 empty bottles with corks and labels for premium brands like Johnnie Walker and Chivas Regal in a raid on a New Delhi factory, the Press Trust of India (PTI) has said. Police arrested a man who bought empty bottles from scavengers, filled them with local whisky and packaged them in look-alike cartons to sell for nearly 400 rupees (\$30) a bottle — more than four times the price of Indian whisky. India levies high duties on imported whisky, which sells for top prices in the black market.

Hunger strikers seek asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Fourteen inmates at a New York immigration detention centre are engaged in a nearly weeklong hunger strike, demanding they be released while their applications for political asylum are reviewed. "We have a nurse on duty 24 hours a day" and, if necessary, the inmates will be fed intravenously, said Elizabeth Herskovitz, deputy assistant district director for deportations at the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS). She refused to say whether the federal agency would honour their request to be freed. They began the hunger strike Monday. Stays in the detention centre can last up to two years. Officials said the hunger strikers, who came from Afghanistan, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Liberia and Nicaragua, had been there an average of 11 months. They include three Iranian stowaways who leaped from the deck of a ship near the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in January. One of them, Mohsen Hoharzadeh, said he was feeling weak and dizzy, and had lost 10 pounds (4.5 kg). "I had headaches, but I am getting used to it. The feeling is, we are going all the way," he said. The centre houses about 120 inmates whose immigration status is under review or who are appealing deportation orders.

Toddler phones for help

LONDON (AP) — Police have said they were worried about a little boy who made an apparently random phone call seeking help for his mother, but was unable to say who he was or where he lived. Police think he may have witnessed an attack on his mother. The boy, thought to be about 3, telephoned a house in the north London neighbourhood of Muswell Hill at 1 a.m. He told the man who answered that his mother and father had had an argument and that his mother was lying on the floor. The man's wife kept the toddler talking for half an hour while he went out to get the police. Police constable Helen Barnett, 21, arrived to speak with the child. "I kept him talking for as long as I could but it was not long enough to trace the call," she said. Miss Barnett pleaded with the boy to say his name but all she could get was that his "nanny" lived in London. She said, "He seemed upset. He kept saying, 'My mummy's on the floor. She's hot. Get her up.' After a while he seemed to get tired and said, 'good night nice lady' and blew kisses down the phone ... It was very sad. There was nothing we could do. ... He could not have been more than about 3 years old," she said. Police said they do not believe the call was a hoax.

Moravia celebrates 80th birthday

ROME (AP) — Alberto Moravia, the Italian author famed for his work on the cynical sexuality and alienation of 20th-century Rome, has celebrated his 80th birthday with friends and his 33-year-old wife. "Festivities are always tiring — and I don't like parties with cakes and candies," quipped Moravia during a televised birthday tribute called "79-plus-1" in which he was surrounded by friends who have interpreted his works, including Italian film director Lina Wertmüller, and wife Carmen Lieru, a Spanish-born publicity agent he married in 1986. "Rome has been the background of many of my stories, but this city's lack of spirituality — Paris is the opposite — it's materialism, its heaviness, are the residues of a civilisation based on conquests and murder," said the author. The programme began with a 9-year-old boy's discovery of his mother's sexuality amid bourgeois surroundings. "For (19th-century French novelist Honore De) Balzac, money was the key to literature. For me sexual relations have the same function," said Moravia, who was born as Alberto Pincherle into a middle-class Roman Jewish family and began his prolific literary career in the 1920s. He won international acclaim in 1947 with the novel "The Woman of Rome," whose screen version also launched the career of Italian actress Gina Lollobrigida. The 60-year-old actress has agreed to play in a re-make of the film. "I never think of death," says Moravia. "I am a man who has always lived in the present."

U.K. seizes £2m worth of cocaine

LONDON (AP) — Customs officers at Heathrow Airport arrested five Colombians on Sunday, one day after seizing £2 million (\$3.6 million) worth of cocaine in records and children's books. Customs officials said the four women and one man were on a British Airways flight from Bogota, the Colombian capital, to London, where they were to have boarded a flight for Switzerland. The records had been split so the drug, a total of seven kilos (15.4 pounds), could be inserted and the records reassembled. The work was done so skillfully, officers said, that the records could have been played. Dogs trained to sniff out drugs were used to check the luggage of passengers on the flight and they picked out four suitcases. Upon examining the luggage, customs officers found the records and children's books whose covers had been similarly split and reassembled. The arrested Colombians were questioned at Heathrow Airport on Saturday night and customs officers said charges were expected to be made.

Van Cliburn to play at White House

FORT WORTH, Texas (R) — Reclusive American pianist Van Cliburn will play in public for the first time in nearly 10 years at a White House dinner next month for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a spokeswoman has said. The pianist, who rocketed to international fame when he won the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, will play at the White House on Dec. 8, said Rice M. Tilley Jr., chairwoman of the Van Cliburn Foundation in Fort Worth. "He just feels the time is right," she said. "Russia means so much to him, as well as the cause of world peace." He is expected to play for about 30 minutes and has been preparing music by Brahms, Chopin, Debussy and Rachmaninoff. The pianist is perhaps best known now for the contest named after him, the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition, which is held every four years in his home town, Fort Worth. The next competition is scheduled for 1989. After he won the gold medal in Moscow, the lanky, curly-headed Texan was embraced by Nikita Khrushchev and celebrated across America. For 20 years, he recorded and performed around the world. Then in 1978, he retired from public life and has neither recorded nor played in public since.

WHO gives updated AIDS figures

GENEVA (AP) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) has said that 68,217 cases of AIDS had been reported worldwide as of Wednesday, up by 2,151 from the previous week. It said the additional cases last week were reported by 26 countries. The sharp increase reflected the release of the European Regional Reporting Centre. WHO said, The United States reported 45,436 cases, Britain 1,123, France 2,523 and West Germany 1,400. WHO said.

India renews Tamil surrender call

COLOMBO (R) — India repeated a call to Sri Lanka's Tamil guerrillas to surrender amid scattered violence in which a policeman was killed and bombs were flung at a newspaper editor's home. Officials said on Sunday.

State radio said Defence Minister K.C. Pant renewed an Indian offer made on Thursday of security, cash, food, shelter and help in returning to normal life to rebels giving up their arms and accepting

ing peace.

Mr. Pant told a meeting of Indian newspaper editors on Saturday that New Delhi had no intention of hurting Tamils in Sri Lanka and regretted that Tigers guerrillas had not responded to a 48-hour ceasefire on Nov. 21.

The Indian government's offer on Thursday included security against any threat to the guerrillas' lives, free food and shelter, a monthly stipend, general or vocational

training to prepare them for employment or self-employment and books and educational facilities for those who wanted them.

The Tigers, the biggest separatist group, rejected the July 29 peace accord which was aimed at ending the guerrilla war. They have since been locked in battle with over 20,000 Indian troops seeking to disarm them.

Of Mr. Gorbachev's much-publicised reformist policies of openness (glasnost) and reconstruction (perestroika), Gen. Galvin said "Gorbachev has now written a book for the West. But the book that should really be read is that of the Soviet military."

"What are they doing? They have increased their efforts in the past five years, even under Gorbachev. He has done nothing to slow them down apart from the INF (nuclear) treaty."

"The purpose of the treaty is to withdraw all medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe and to decouple the United States from the other members of the (NATO) alliance," Gen. Galvin said.

"At the same time, the Soviets are strengthening their conventional forces. They are bringing more military supplies to the front, they introduce better fighter planes, new submarines are being launched. In nuclear weapons, they have introduced the SS-24 missile."

The last successful Titan launch was at Vandenberg Air Force

being held.

Although the walls of the buildings shook and the blasts briefly drowned his voice, the thick-set Najibullah, a former head of the country's security police, did not pause in his delivery.

The jirgah had been called to approve a new constitution and apparently to confirm Najibullah, in effective power for some 15 months, as head of state. He is also leader of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDPA).

It was not immediately clear where the suspected rockets had landed but the explosions were close to the Kabul Polytechnic building where the assembly is

on, where water was cut off on Friday. The inmates, some of them armed with homemade knives, were overheard squabbling.

In the stand-off at Oakdale, Louisiana, prison warden J.R. Johnson said no water had been allowed into the prison since last Sunday and he estimated the food supply when the riot began there a week ago was enough to last for four weeks.

A Justice Department spokesman Ron Tomalis said late on Saturday there had been no talks with the nearly 1,000 Oakdale inmates who have held 26 hostages since Friday afternoon.

In Atlanta, a fire broke out in a building normally used to segregate problem prisoners. It appeared to be waning about a half hour later when a fire was seen in another building.

It was not known if the 94 Atlanta hostages were being held in locations near the fires.

Tensions had mounted on Saturday inside the Atlanta pris-

Hanoi makes partial pullout from Kampuchea

PHNOM PENH, Kampuchea (Agencies) — Monks, schoolgirls, ethnic minorities and other Kampuchean lined the streets of this capital city Sunday to honour thousands of Vietnamese soldiers

said to be returning home after fighting in western Kampuchea.

Scores of vehicles carrying the 4,000 to 5,000 troops paraded past victory monument and headed east for the Vietnamese border before a downpour broke up the two-hour ceremony.

A singer and backup band were forced to stop their praise of Vietnamese-Kampuchean "samariti" (solidarity).

The soldiers arrived in Phnom Penh from the battlefields of Battambang province, where a similar ceremony was staged Thursday.

Officials say the troops are part of the largest of six annual pullouts Vietnam claims to have made from Kampuchea since 1982.

Vietnam, with the backing of the Soviet Union, invaded Kampuchea in December 1978.

Vietnam has pledged to withdraw totally by 1990 and turn the war over to the army of the Phnom Penh government, which it installed.

Declarer did not take long to go down in his contract. The defenders started with three rounds of diamonds, declarer ruffing the third. He drew three rounds of trumps and was ready to claim his contract until West showed out on the third round of clubs. So declarer ran all his winners; but East, who could count to 13, clung to his club for one-trick set.

The way to improve declarer's chances is to draw only two rounds of trump before taking the three high clubs. If the suit breaks evenly, declarer can then draw the last trump and claim his contract. However, if the cards lie as in the diagram, West will follow to only two clubs but will be unable to ruff the third. That means declarer can ruff the last club on the table and claim his contract.

But you ask, what if a declarer ruffs the third round of clubs? In that case declarer will be down the same one trick that he would if he were to draw three rounds of trumps and concede the fourth club trick.

There is a tendency not to consider the low cards in your long suits as losers, until it is too late to do anything about it. Remember that six missing cards are more likely to break 4-2 than 3-3, so that spot-card lurking behind the A-K-Q might be your downfall.

There is something to be said for a takeout of one spade rather than an overcall with the West hand. Here it did little damage even though the 4-4 heart fit was

Polish referendum gets off to slow start

WARSAW (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski led a slow start to a national referendum on Sunday, casting his vote at a polling station set up in a neoclassical pavilion near his Warsaw residence.

Accompanied by his wife Barbara and several bodyguards, he solemnly cast his vote but made no comment to reporters before walking back home through a small park. A handful of other voters appeared to be unaware of what was going on.

Gen. Jaruzelski is seeking a mandate for radical economic reforms and offering apparent political concessions. The opposition has called the poll a pointless exercise.

Voting began at 6 a.m. (0500 GMT) but few people were on the streets of the capital in dull

weather by 9 a.m. Many people were enjoying a lie-in before getting ready for church.

One young doctor, who said she had voted because otherwise she faced trouble at work, reported that she was the first person to cast her vote at her local polling booth at 8:30 a.m.

The outlawed Solidarity union urged Poles to ignore the referendum.

According to the final opinion poll carried out by state television last week, 60 per cent of Poland's 26 million eligible voters said they would take part, 17 per cent said they would not and 23 per cent were undecided.

Among those not polled but definitely not voting was Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who said he would spend the day "in the

bosom of my family" at home in the Baltic port of Gdansk after going to church in the morning.

The television poll said the government would score 51 per cent support for its economic package, whose most immediate effect is likely to be a doubling of food prices and trebling of rent and heating costs.

The government has promised to compensate some increases with higher salaries, but has not yet worked out specific details linked to a basket of goods which a Polish family typically